The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

AGITATE! EDUCATE! ORGANIZE!

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REVOLUTIONISTS TELL WORKERS ONE THING; MEAN ANOTHER

The proposed "amalgamation" scheme that is bringing discord to some trade unions is a revolutionary political movement.

Its directors affect a great interest in conditions of workers. This is stage play. They are interested in revolution—in an overthrow of our social, economic, and political orders.

This is impossible, the revolutionist frankly declares, unless organized workers can be made the arch to the revolutionary structure.

They would imbue the workers with their revolutionary spirit and marshal, drill, and discipline them in vast industrial units that can paralyze industry when the revolutionary hour strikes.

The man who ignores this program is either blind to facts or he can be swayed by soft phrases and nursery tales.

No observing man denies that the founders of the I. W. W. in Chicago in 1905 were impelled by one motive—to create a revolutionary economic movement that would work with their revolutionary political movement.

Its mob strikes, battles with police officials and lurid literature is for the sole purpose of developing a revolutionary spirit. This is why they scorn agreements and wage scales and favor sabotage.

The one big union that swept northwestern Canada for a few weeks in 1919 was another revolutionary movement that attracted the workers' attention. It, too, called for an overthrow of the present system. Then it took the skyrocket route.

The "trade union educational league" is the latest revolution movement, following the passing of the I. W. W. and the Canadian one big union.

That it is as revolutionary and as autocratic as its predecessors is shown by this statement in the first issue of its official journal (The Labor Herald, March, 1922):

> "One of the latest and greatest achievements of working class thinking, due chiefly to the experiences in Russia is a clear understanding of the fundamental proposition that the fate of all labor organizations of every country depends primarily upon the activities of a minute minority scattered throughout the great organized masses of sluggish workers.
>
> 'These live spirits are the natural head of the working class, the driving force of the labor movement. They are the only ones who really understand what the labor struggle means and who have practical plans for its prosecution.'

Note the impudence and superiority of these revolutionists, who say that only they understand the labor movement, and that they are "the natural head of the working class."

What would happen to a trade union executive if he assumed this autocratic pose?

There can be no compromise between trade unionists and revolutionists who would play cat and mouse with the organized workers.

Trade unionists do not believe it is a "fundamental proposition" that they should be led into a revolution by a "minute minority" of "live spirits" who have been "scattered throughout the great organized masses of sluggish workers."

The organized workers can see no difference between a working class autocrat and Garyism.

The organized worker will trust no one with his liberty. He makes no choice between the industrial autocrat and the revolutionist who tells him: "I am the natural head of the working class."

He will federate his unions as fast as the collective intelligence of himself and associates will permit, but no "minute minority" of "live spirits" will lead him into their madman's upheaval.

Labor Joins With Other Citizens To End Exploitation of Children

Washington, Sept. 22.—The A. F. of L. and other organizations that have associated for the purpose of securing a child labor amendment to the federal constitution have issued a strong argument and stirring appeal in behalf of this proposal.

"Twice the country has demanded, through laws passed by congress, that child labor cease," the appeal declares.

"Twice the supreme court has declared congress powerless to act under present constitutional limitations.

"Therefore, only one course is open—amend the constitution so as to remove these limitations.

"In the last congress the judiciary committees of both houses favorably reported a child labor amendment, which failed to pass.

"An amendment must be passed by the next congress and submitted to the states for ratification."

Over 1,000,000 children from 10 to 16 years of age are working in the United States in factories, mills, canneries, agriculture, mines and in other industries and occupations. Nearly 400,000 of them are between 10 and 14 years of age, it is stated.

"Only 13 states measure up in all respects to the conservative standards of the first and second federal child labor laws," the appeal states.

It is declared that nine states have no law prohibiting all children under 14 from working in both factories and stores.

Twenty-three states, with a 14-year minimum age limit, have weakened their laws by permitting exemptions under which children not yet 14 may work.

Thirty-seven states allow children to go to work without a common school education.

Eighteen states do not make physical fitness for work a condition of employment.

"Investigations made after the first and second federal child labor laws were declared unconstitutional showed that hundreds of children in many different states had been dependent on the federal laws for their only protection against premature or excessive employment.

"After the first law ceased to operate, nearly three times as many violations of the federal child labor standards were found in 10 states as had been found in 25 states when the law was in force. After the second law was declared unconstitutional an investigation of 39 factories in one state brought to light 500 violations of the federal standards and 149 violations of the state child labor law.

"Where does the United States rank among civilized nations in regard to child labor?

"Today nearly every civilized western nation has made legislative provision to give its children a minimum protection against exploitation. Twelve countries have at least the 14-year age minimum: Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, The Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Roumania and Switzerland.

"The United States has no national standard. The states which permit the employment of children under 14 put us in a class with India, China and Japan."

GIVE UP FRANCHISE OR SERVE THE PUBLIC

Trenton, N. J., Sept. 22.—In an injunction order to the public service railway company to resume service forthwith, Chancellor Edwin R. Walker declares it is not a good defense for a public utility to say it can not operate at a profit.

"That is not the test," said the chancellor, who holds that duty rests upon the company, and that that duty must be performed or its privileges and franchies be surrendered.

"It can not discharge its duty 'on and off' as it seems profitable to do so," said the chancellor.

This unusual position by an equity court follows a strike of more than 6,000 employes of this street car company, which serves scores of New Jersey municipalities.

The company has refused all efforts to adjust the strike except upon its own terms—increased fares and abolition of jitneys and busses in its territory.

The company defends its arbitrary position by the claim that it can not operate with a profit under any other conditions. To this Chancellor Walker dissents in a decision that places service before profits.

"If the defendant can cease to operate its lines for the benefit of the public under a charter which requires it to do so (which charter it sought and received), then the great steam railroads, even the transcontinental roads can do so, and thus paralyze transportation business over a wide territory, to the untold loss and inconvenience of a suffering public," said the chancellor.

FOE OF SEAMEN'S LAW CONTRADICTS HIMSELF

Washington, Sept. 22.—The Dollar steamship company of San Francisco has purchased seven passenger-freight steamers from the United States shipping board and plans to inaugurate an American around-the-world service.

The company was started by Captain Robert Dollar, whose opposition to the La Follette seamen's law has been most strenuous. The captain has insisted that this law makes an American merchant marine impossible. When the world war started the captain's vessels were registered under the British flag, but weird stories of German submarines on the west coast caused this patriotic American to seek the sheltering folds of the Stars and Stripes.

When the recent campaign for a ship subsidy was launched, the captain was in the front rank for the grab. In numerous speeches he showed the futility of even considering a merchant marine without government aid to private vessel owners.

With the defeat of the ship subsidy and the failure to repeal the seamen's law, Dollar company officials conclude to act for themselves, and now announce the first American around-the-world steamship line.

BOYCOTT IS FAVORED BY EASTERN LAWMAKERS

Boston, Sept. 22.—Is boycotting legal when favored by lawmakers, and illegal when favored by workers?

This question is being asked in this state because of a boycott of anthracite coal favored by the joint special coal investigating committee of the Massachusetts legislature.

"Decrease the demand and thus change the market from a sellers' to a buyers' market," says the committee.

"You and your neighbors, if you insist in having anthracite, regardless of the price, and will have nothing else, are to blame for the high price of anthracite. The remedy is to establish in New England a competitive market for domestic fuels by turning from anthracite to other fuels and learning how to use them, and should there be further increase in the price of anthracite, by instituting a boycott or buyers' strike against anthracite."

PAPER MAKERS STICK

Albany, N. Y., Sept. 22.—The strike of organized paper makers against the International paper company is now in its third year.

That the company feels the effect of this remarkable solidarity against low wages is shown by its appeals to individual unionists. The company has been forced to speed up their strikebreakers, and this gentry is leaving in large numbers.

The strike has been marked by many labor injunctions, but these have failed to break the strike.

STRIKE FOR SANITATION

New York, Sept. 22.—Sanitary material to work with is one of the demands of 600 striking upholsterers in this city. Other demands include the union shop, the 44-hour week and a living wage.

MINERS AGAIN FACE HEAVY COURT COSTS

Fort Smith, Ark., Sept. 22.—Federal District Judge Youmans has refused to dismiss a plea for the Coronado coal company against the United Mine Workers for $2,222,000 damages, and it is possible that the miners will have to again go through years of litigation over an issue that the United States supreme court absolved it from blame.

Last year the supreme court set aside an award for $2,222,000 damages that an anti-union coal owner secured in the Arkansas federal courts.

The suit was based on property losses following a strike of Arkansas miners and the importation of gun men and strikebreakers when the coal owner broke his contract with the union.

The supreme court reversed the award on the ground that the strike was a local affair and that the international organization of miners had nothing to do with it. The court also ruled that coal mining is not interstate commerce.

This was the decision in which the court ruled that trade unions can be sued. The court dismissed this case with instructions to the federal district court to remove the United Mine Workers from the proceedings.

Instead of following the supreme court's orders suit was again filed against the United Mine Workers for the same damages, the phraseology of the first pleading being changed.

Attorneys for the United Mine Workers asked Judge Youmans to dismiss the case, on the ground that the United States supreme court has declared that the international union was in no way connected with the Arkansas strike.

Judge Youmans refused and the case may have to be fought all over again.

CONVICT LEASE PLAN OPPOSED IN ALABAMA

Birmingham Ala., Sept. 22.—The state-wide committee for the abolishment of the convict lease system in this state has issued an open appeal to the Alabama legislature to end this iniquity.

Last January the legislature extended the life of this objectionable system, and the committee submits January 15, 1926, as a tentative date for ending convict leasing.

"While we conceive convict leasing as a moral issue, and it is our conviction that no amount of economic pressure would justif· the state in committing a wrong and immoral act," says the committee, "nevertheless, we understand the loss of revenue to the state through abolition of the lease system must be carefully considered. After a great deal of study and consultation with neighboring states, all of whom have successfully abandoned the system, we unhesitatingly assert that the lease system is in the final analysis both wasteful and costly."

The committee consists of representative Alabama citizens who are determined to wipe this blot from the record of the state.

MEN'S WAGES HIGHEST

Albany, N. Y., Sept. 22.—The average weekly earnings of men in New York state factories are about twice as high as those of women workers, according to the state department of labor. For the first time the earnings of factory workers published monthly by the department have been tabulated separately for men and women employed by representative firms. They show weekly earnings of about $31.50 for men and $16.50 for women.

The department states that it is not possible to say that women are paid half as much as men for the same work. No comparison of occupations within the different industries was possible. It is quite certain, for example, that the occupations of women in the metal trades are quite different from those of the men, says the report.

"The question arises, however, whether the wages of women are low because the skill required is only half as great, or because the bargaining power of women is not so great as that of men, due to restricted choice of occupations, over supply in a few industries, lack of organization and other similar reasons."

RESIST LOWER RATES

New York, Sept. 22.—Anthracite roads will wage stiff opposition to Governor Pinchot's proposal that freight rates for this commodity be lowered. The managers have appointed a squad of high-priced lawyers to appear before the commission.

McSORLEY ELECTED

Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Sept. 22.—President McSorley was reelected by the convention of the International Lathers' union, held in this city.

Chicago Unionists Disavow Latest Fad

Chicago, Sept. 22.—In an open letter to the trade union movement President Fitzpatrick and Secretary Nockels of the local central body point out that neither the federation or its officials are responsible for propaganda issued from this city discrediting the A. F. of L., and favoring an alleged "amalgamation" scheme.

The Fitzpatrick-Nockels letter states that the federation adopted a resolution a year ago last spring favoring a conference of national and international unions "to consider the question of amalgamation." The resolution was sent to President Gompers who referred the matter to the A. F. of L. executive council. That body decided not to issue the call, as the annual convention would convene two months later in Cincinnati, when the matter could be acted on. The matter was referred to the Cincinnati convention, which non-concurred on the ground that "the subject matter contained in these resolutions is already in effect through the various departments of the A. F. of L."

The letter states that the Chicago federation of labor then considered the matter closed. "We resent the implication that we are in any way antagonistic to the A. F. of L. or to President Gompers," the letter declares.

"The best interests of our movement unquestionably demand the promotion of harmony and good will throughout its various sections. We have work enough ahead to combat the vicious assaults upon our movement, and we have neither time nor the energy to spare for useless quarreling and bickering within our ranks. Internal dissension can only serve to divide us.

"The development of closer affiliation, mutual aid and co-operation within the trade union movement depends entirely upon the degree to which we can promote harmony, good will, loyalty, tolerance and the confidence that comes only from mutual respect.

"Willingness to apply the principles of mutual aid can not be brought about by compulsion. It can only come through a free will offering in which all who take part act voluntarily.

"The substance is in the spirit developed and not in the forms, which are mere shadows."

The letter closes with a reminder that the Chicago federation of labor "is not connected in any way, either directly or through any of its officials, with the so-called 'trade union educational league.'"

GREAT "DISCOVERY" MADE BY U. S. BOARD

Washington, Sept. 22.—The United States coal commission has discovered that various strikes of coal miners for the last 40 years have similar characteristics.

The commission employed well-known investigators and industrial experts to probe these strikes and discuss the miners' union from every conceivable angle. Pages upon pages have been written on the subject, but after all is said comes the acknowledgment that exploiting employers force men to unite and drive them into strikes with resultant bitterness and disorder.

That employers are primarily responsible for upheavals in the mining industry is indicated by this portion of the commission's report, dated September 17:

"While the particular incidents of the strikes have varied, their characteristics have shown remarkable similarity. A group of poorly organized workers, led by the leaders of the union, have struck as a protest against certain grievances, among which are usually included short weights, abuse of the company store, no payment or under payment for dead work, the system of mine guards. Along with the demand for specific relief has gone a demand for recognition of the union and the negotiation of a wage contract. Violence on one side has been met by violence on the other. On the one hand, spies and armed private guards, and on the other mob violence."

IGNORES EXPLOITATION

Atlantic City, N. J., Sept. 22.—The state department of labor did nothing in the state-wide crusade against child labor, declared Mrs. Nellie T. Smith, representing Teachers' union No. 1 at the state federation of labor convention.

Mrs. Smith told of one section in Jersey City where nine out of 10 families were taking in outside work, and related an instance where girls under 8 were embroidering Filipino night dresses at 12 cents per dozen, with a deduction of 2 cents for loss. Little girls, she said, worked at night stringing beads for costly beaded gowns and many of them had permanently ruined their eyesight. Others contracted diseases and virtually all were emaciated, suffering from lack of exercise and proper nourishment, she said.

The convention demanded that all factories, factory owners and labor contractors be licensed, and that sufficient inspectors be appointed so that factories could be controlled and sweat shop and child labor laws enforced.

NO LABOR SHORTAGE

New York, Sept. 22.—The Wall Street Journal prints this telegram from Youngstown, Ohio:

"Despite abolishment of 12-hour day by steel industry there continues an ample supply of workmen. Some departments report more men available than are needed."

REJECT LABOR PARTY

Decatur, Ill., Sept. 22.—By a seven-to-one vote the state federation of labor convention rejected a labor party resolution. The question was discussed an entire day and the final vote was 456 to 65.

MUSICIANS GAIN

Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 22.—Organized musicians in this city have raised wages $5 a week.

COAL DEALERS ASSAIL 10 PER CENT WAGE GAIN

Washington, Sept. 22.—With the probability that an era of coal gouging has been blocked, coal dealers throughout the country are raving at Governor Pinchot for suggesting that the miners' 10 per cent wage increase can be absorbed by the industry.

This statement makes it difficult for every one who handles anthracite to raise prices on the ground that wages are responsible.

The national retail coal merchants' association has filed a sorrowful complaint with the United States coal commission against the Pinchot settlement. Of course, labor is blamed—"arrogant, organized labor," the coal dealers say. These business men tearfully declare that their profits are only moderate. Their plea closes with a defense of "the principles of liberty and encouragement of individual initiative, upon which our freedom and prosperity rests." This sentiment sounds good, though it is not clear what relation it bears to the question at issue.

The New York state coal merchants' association also opposes the Pinchot plan. At their state convention in Gloversville they listened to an attack on the miners' union by Franklin Bache, well-known anti-union coal owner.

ABSENTEE OWNERSHIP AFFLICTS PORTO RICO

Washington, Sept. 22.—Porto Rico is afflicted with every evil connected with absentee ownership, declared Santiago Iglesias, A. F. of L. organizer and senator of Porto Rico, who has arrived in this country. He is president of the Porto Rico branch of the A. F. of L., and will attend the Portland convention of the A. F. of L., where he will present the grievances of Porto Rican workers.

"Our workers are oppressed beyond measure," declared the visiting trade unionist, who said that sugar barons and other industrial autocrats are stripping the island of its wealth while education and internal improvements are neglected.

Under the law, the amount of land that these corporations can hold is limited, but many of the more powerful combinations make no attempt to observe this act, and have seized much of the island's choice lands.

STICK TO A. F. OF L.

Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 22.—Rejection of a plan to sever connection with the American Federation of Labor was recorded by the convention of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress. This portion of the Dominion is yet inoculated with some sentiment of the one big union venture that ended so disastrously for its promoters four years ago. This element now repudiates its 1919 position but presents a new medicine that is warranted to cure all the ills frail man is heir to.

The congress voted down a proposal that Canadian trade unionists go on a general strike in the event of war. A substitute proposal providing that if war threatens Canada a special meeting of the congress will be called was carried. Tom Moore was elected president of the congress for the eighth time.

WANT LESS HOURS

New York, Sept. 22.—Representatives of the International Longshoremen's association along the Atlantic coast are conferring with vessel owners on a new wage agreement. The workers ask for a 44-hour week, instead of 48 hours, and wage increases.

BUYERS MUST UNITE TO GET LOWER PRICES

Portland, Ore., Sept. 22.—"If the consuming public would enjoy lower food prices the popular indifference to co-operation must be abandoned," declared State Market Master Spence.

The state official does not believe co-operation between farmers will bring much relief to homes until consumers co-operate to cut down middle-handling expenses and profits.

"Farmers are organizing central selling agencies for their products, through which they propose to obtain fair profits by being able to determine their own selling price," said the market master. "Suppose they succeed, without any cooperation of consumers, in simply forcing higher prices for their products and that the present system of distribution and middle-handling continues. Retail prices would materially advance.

"There is something very wrong in our present conditions, when prices are so low on fruits and farm products that many will not harvest, yet the retail price is so high that many families will go without what they would normally buy if the retail prices were not so high. The trouble is in the middle spread. Too many take profits between the farm and the retailer; there is too much handling; too much expense."

The state official declared that there will have to be close co-operation between producer and consumer if homes get products at prices where there will be free buying and the farmers get fair profits for their labor. He believes that these mutual interests will have to organize their own wholesaling and distribution to a considerable extent that this condition may be brought about.

SHORTER WORKDAY FOES AGAIN PROVEN WRONG

New York, Sept. 22.—Former defenders of the 12-hour day in the steel industry are forgetting their labor shortage cry. They now say there is sufficient labor to meet all requirements.

Organized workers and sympathizers insisted that sufficient labor could be secured if conditions were made attractive, and now the Iron Age, spokesman for steel, says:

"Labor supply has been such that leading producers in the Pittsburgh and near-by districts have been able nearly to complete the abolition of the 12-hour shift at blast furnaces, coke ovens and steel plants. In the Chicago district about half the 12-hour men have gone to the shorter workday. Generally the change has been more rapid than was expected, many workers who have been on outdoor jobs having applied already at central western steel works."

This publication also states that mill managers will sabotage production rather than cut prices. This will be acomplished by "adjusting output to demand" rather than to "try to fill up their mills by cutting prices."

PHYSICAL DEFECTS BLAMED FOR CRIME

New York, Sept. 22.—"Seventy-five per cent of all crime is a by-product of poverty, and much of that crime can be traced to bad tonsils, short-sightedness, bad feet and other physical and mental deficiencies," said Louis D. Gibbs, county judge of Bronx county, in a speech in this city.

The speaker declared that it is the early environment that shapes life. "And the slum life in our cities produces criminals," he said. "Physical defects render the individual unable to adjust himself to society. He falls behind and then takes the line of least resistance."

WORKING FOR UNCLE SAM

Providence, R. I., Sept. 22.—The red tape and departmental regulations under which government workers are employed was shown at the convention of the National Association of Letter Carriers when a resolution to improve the condition of substitute letter carriers was being debated.

One of the delegates, Lucien E. Bosworth of Orange, Mass., told the convention he was a substitute for 19 years and a regular carrier for six. Under present regulations he said he was not considered as having served 20 years, and therefore was ineligible for retirement benefits, though he had worked for the postal department for a quarter of a century.

MAIL MEN RE-ELECT

Providence, R. I., Sept. 22.—Edward J. Gainor was unanimously elected president of the National Association of Letter Carriers for the fifth consecutive time at their convention in this city. E. J. Cantwell, who has been secretary for a quarter of a century, was re-elected unanimously, as was M. T. Finnan, assistant secretary. Detroit will be the next convention city.

ILLINOIS UNIONISTS PROFESS THEIR FAITH

Decatur, Ill., Sept. 22.—By overwhelming votes the convention of the Illinois state federation of labor refused to recognize soviet Russia and rejected the labor party plan and the "amalgamation-of-unions" scheme.

Vice President Woll of the A. F. of L. spoke against the proposals and Victor Olander, secretary of the state federation of labor, declared that the amalgamation plan is another name for the one big union.

An amusing feature of the contests was the demand for a labor party by advocates of amalgamation. A few years ago these revolutionists were shouting for direct action and sabotage. They exhausted an extended vocabulary in their opposition to political action in any form.

With sabotage and direct action losing their drawing power, the revolutionists present new fads to secure publicity. They are now urging a labor party, though a few years ago they expressed the most supreme contempt for voting.

Cincinnati, Sept. 22.—By a vote of 122 to 14 the convention of the International Metal Polishers' union rejected the one big union plan that revolutionists in the unions now call "amalgamation."

The delegates passed a resolution requesting the release of all remaining war-time prisoners.

RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS TO URGE HIGHER WAGE

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 22.—Salary increases and amendments to the retirement law are the leading issues in the legislative program adopted by the national convention of the Railway Mail association, held in this city.

The convention demanded that the post office department enforce the steel mail car law. It was shown that the railroads are permitted to retain a large number of old wooden mail cars and receive the same compensation as paid for modern steel cars. During the last 25 months 13 railway mail clerks were killed in wrecks and 279 were injured. Approximately 1,000 clerks received injuries in the routine of their work.

The post office department's system of paying railroads for the transportation of mail on the basis of space instead of by weight delays mail and causes heavy loss to the department, the convention declared. It was pointed out that in many instances the railroads are paid more for transporting parcel post than the amount of postage on the package.

RAILROADS STAND PAT

New York, Sept. 22.—Railroad executives and financiers favor no changes in the transportation act at the coming session of congress. They have claimed that they are handicapped "by too much regulation and too many laws." That this is but a sympathy plea is indicated by the decision to "stand pat" on the railroad act.

The managers believe, it is stated, that if the matter is brought on the floor of the next congress, the "radicals will cut the law to pieces." The law was jammed through congress with the aid of the greatest lobby ever assembled in the capital, and backed by a vast system of propaganda through newspapers and pamphlets. The railroads are not willing to risk losing this effort by suggesting minor amendments which they profess are necessary. This, however, may be part of the campaign to keep hands off an act that is satisfactory to the financiers.

MINERS ACCEPT SCALE

Scranton, Pa., Sept. 22.—By a vote that was practically unanimous anthracite mine workers of the three districts have ratified the new wage agreement negotiated by President Lewis and associates. The miners' executive, Vice President Murray and other speakers explained the new agreement.

EMPLOYMENT STANDS

Washington, Sept. 22.—Preliminary figures issued by the United States bureau of labor statistics indicate small change in employment during August as compared with July. The decrease was but one-fifth of 1 per cent. The total amount paid in wages increased seven-tenths per cent.

BIG PROFITS EARNED: INVESTORS IN CLOVER

New York, Sept. 22.—If wage earners were close observers of the stock market, they would soon know the corporations that are earning big profits and which are forced to issue stock dividends to hide their gains.

These profits are not supposed to be a subject of interest to common folks. Only investors and financiers are expected to know, for instance, that the past eight years the Studebaker automobile corporation showed earnings for its preferred of $769.23 for each of its shares having a par value of $100.

The same is true of the steel trust, which reported earnings of $266.20 for each share; National Biscuit, $185.70 for each share, and American car and foundry, $227 for each share.

Big profits are shown by railway equipment companies, department houses, woolen goods, dry goods, tobacco, ice, rubber, locomotives, machinery, rubber goods and asphalt. All report a golden stream of profits, while publicly deploring that labor "must be contented" and that workers "must produce more if industry is to survive."

NEW COMPANY "UNION" HANDED MILL WORKERS

Manchester, N. H., Sept. 22.—A company "union," bearing the usual alluring title, "employes representation plan," has been worked out by the Amoskeag textile mill management and 12 hand-picked workers.

The plan is the usual scheme of permitting workers to discuss grievances up to a certain point and then have the company settle the question. It is this feature of the company "union" that causes such enthusiasm among anti-unionists.

A local newspaper made this mention of the employes' objection to the plan when it was handed them for indorsement:

"It is claimed that in event of the non-agreement of the three bodies to which all grievances are submitted, the agent of the company will have the final word. This phase of the plan, it is reported, will meet with strong opposition and an attempt will be made to have the settlement of grievances made on a different basis."

SHOP MEN'S COUNSEL ASSAILS RAIL HEAD

Chicago, Sept. 22.—"Statements inexcusably false" were charged against James C. Davis, federal director general of railroads, by Donald R. Richberg, counsel for the shop men in the Daugherty injunction case.

In a recent speech Davis attacked the movement to revalue the railroads as dangerous to the foundations of American law and institutions.

In an open letter to the federal director of railroads, Attorney Richberg says his speech is "a good example of the poisonous and dishonest propaganda which the railroads are engaged in spreading through newspaper articles and public speeches."

"The amount of money extorted from the public in the form of excessive rates and invested in railroad property as surplus earnings, runs into several billion dollars," said the attorney.

OPPOSE PRICE BOOST

Madison, Wis., Sept. 22.—"Not one cent of the increase in wages granted miners should be passed on to the consumer," declared Governor Blaine of this state in a letter to Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania.

The Wisconsin governor was replying to a request of Governor Pinchot that state executives act to prevent coal price gouging.

Governor Blaine has directed the Wisconsin railroad commission and the state department of markets to act within their powers in an effort to prevent any unjustified price increase for anthracite. Broad regulatory powers are provided in the state marketing law.

TO EUROPE IN ONE DAY?

Washington, Sept. 22.—To Europe and back by airship in two days with two tons of mail is predicted by Rear Admiral Moffett, chief of the bureau of naval aeronautics.

The success of the navy's latest dirigible proves that these tremendous air ships can stay aloft for long periods of time.